

The Hocking Sentinel

LOGAN, OHIO.

A. R. McBRIDE, Editor and Manager.

1908 MARCH 1908

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17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st.

FEATURES OF INTEREST

CONCERNING PEOPLE, PLACES AND DOINGS OF THE WORLD.

Courts and Crimes, Accidents and Fires, Labor and Capital, Grain, Stock and Money Markets.

Two Killed and Fifteen Hurt in Wreck.

Two persons were killed and fifteen injured in a wreck of two freight trains and a passenger train, No. 7, on the B. & O. railroad, which occurred about two miles from Bloomdale, Ohio. The engines were completely wrecked and the mail and express cars, two baggage cars, two passenger coaches and four freight cars were completely demolished and later burned. The freight train had stopped for water at the scene of the wreck, when another freight train bore down on it, pushing it onto the westbound track. A minute later the fast B. & O. passenger train came along at a high speed. Three cars of the passenger train were derailed. Several trainmen were injured, and the wreckage and those near the engine suffered from escaping steam.

Another Outbreak in Santo Domingo.

The revolution in Santo Domingo will not go down. The navy department in Washington received a dispatch from Naval Commander Southernland at Monte Christi, stating that while the terms of surrender recently negotiated were being carried out the revolutionary leaders violated their promises and in the ensuing fight two officers, including General Cepin, and six men were killed. The dispatch does not state whether those killed were revolutionaries or government adherents. The revolutionists escaped to the bush. This probably means an indefinite continuance of the trouble in the northern part of the republic.

Auto Runs Down Gypsy Woman.

J. W. Tarbell, a prominent and wealthy young man of Cincinnati, Ohio, while driving his automobile at Peoples corner, Walnut Hills, ran over and killed Mrs. Mary Johns, a gypsy woman, belonging to a wandering band at present camping at Carthage, a suburb of Cincinnati. The woman was carrying a baby when the machine struck her, but threw the little one aside and it was not injured. Tarbell was arrested and a charge of manslaughter placed against him.

Frightful Disaster in France.

Paris special: A terrible accident occurred in a coal mine in the Courrières district of the Pas de Calais, eighteen miles from Bethune. It has been learned that out of 1,795 men who descended into the pits to work, only 591 have come up, leaving 1,204 buried in the three pits. Rescue parties that have come to the surface say that all further attempts at rescue are useless, the galleries of the mine having fallen in.

Passenger Trains Collide Head-on.

The Burlington passenger trains Nos. 1 and 14 collided head-on two miles west of Akron, Colo., on a curve in a deep cut. George H. Sherwood, mail weigher, was killed and four other trainmen were injured, two seriously. Two engines, a mail car and a baggage car were seriously wrecked. No passengers were seriously injured. It is said the wreck was caused by the failure of the operator at Brush to deliver an order.

A Wedding in High Life.

In sight of more than 10,000 people, who crowded the streets and alleys for five blocks in all directions and with house-tops and roofs dotted with men and women, George P. Lenfers and Miss Ora D. Williams were married at Evansville, Ind., on top of the gas company's new smoke stack, 222 feet from the ground.

Operators Establish Publicity Bureau.

A publicity bureau covering negotiations in the anthracite dispute was established in New York by the committee of seven anthracite operators now engaged in considering the miners' demands. The bureau is for the purpose of issuing information upon the progress of the negotiations between the miners and operators.

Four Killed; Many Hurt.

An engine running light on the Pennsylvania railroad near Radebaugh, Pa., crashed into a work train on which were seventy-five Italian laborers employed on a new pipe line. Four of the men were killed and thirty-five others injured.

Race War in the South.

A race war occurred at Wilmer, Ala., a small lumber town twenty-four miles west of Mobile. Several whites and blacks were killed in the conflict.

Forty Austrian Miners Killed.

Vienna special: By the collapse of the gallery staging in Earls mine at Raibitz district of Taxis, forty miners and one engineer were killed.

Dr. Haugh Guilty of Murder.

Dr. Oliver C. Haugh was found guilty of murder in the first degree by the jury at Dayton, Ohio, after nearly three hours deliberation.

Snow Avalanche Kills Many.

A dispatch from Trondhjem, Norway, says: A snow avalanche at the Lofoten islands buried a number of fishermen's huts. Rescuers extricated twenty-one dead and thirty-nine injured.

Mrs. Tolla Escapes the Gallows.

The court of pardons met at Trenton N. J., and after a very brief session commuted Mrs. Tolla's sentence to seven and a half years. Mrs. Tolla was to have been executed March 12. This is the first time that the death sentence has been commuted to anything but life imprisonment.

BILLBOARDS FOR RELIGION.

Churches of Colorado Are Advertising Elaborately.

The use of the bill board, the poster and the placard to advertise religious services is coming into favor in Denver. It was begun by Rev. Christian F. Reiser, pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal church, and if the present rivalry among congregations in the matter of the conspicuous display of their advertisements is not soon abated theater managers, who in the past enjoyed a practical monopoly of the bill board privileges, may be called on to pay an advance in the price of space on the boards. Not only are the churches doing more advertising than ever before, but there is keen rivalry in the wording of the advertisements.

This activity dates from last spring, when Rev. Billy Sunday, the ex-ball player evangelist, held meetings in the Colorado gold camps. He caused all the county seat towns in the neighborhood of the places where he conducted revivals to be placarded, and families drove for miles and traveled across the mountains to hear his sermons.

Sunday introduced what to Colorado was an innovation, in the form of "stickers," bearing the legend, "Get Right With God." These were pasted on sidewalks, on lamp posts, on the windows of street cars—in every place where they would attract attention. One religious campaigner slipped into a fashionable hotel at Colorado Springs one night and pasted a "sticker" on the bands of all the hats he could find while the owners were at dinner.

The Denver Young Men's Christian Association has adopted modern methods in raising money for a new building. It has set out to collect \$200,000 in one month. The organization has rented a large storeroom on a prominent downtown corner and there has established headquarters, much after the manner of a political campaign headquarters. A chairman receives reports hourly from his lieutenants, who have certain districts in charge, like precinct captains. New subscriptions are indicated on a large clock dial placed high outside the building in plain view from two streets.

The spirit of rivalry has spread to the Sunday schools, and school cries have been adopted by the children. When parties of pupils from different Sunday schools meet they give voice to their cheers with all the enthusiasm of students of rival colleges.

IVENS ON TRIAL.

Chicago Youth Charged with the Murder of Mrs. Hollister.

Richard Glines Ivens, who was placed on trial in Chicago Wednesday before Judge Smith for the murder of Mrs. Franklin Hollister, is 24 years old. His father is a carpenter and the boy had no bad reputation until he confessed his crime. In many ways the appearance of the youth is not unfavorable. It was on Jan. 12 that he attacked the woman at the rear of his father's barn at 438 Belden avenue. Mrs. Hollister was a church worker and a choir singer at Wesley Methodist church.

The first shot by the defense in the trial was a vigorous objection to the admission of any reference to Ivens' confession, the prisoner's lawyer claim-



RICHARD IVENS.

ing that the confession was extorted from him by the "sweat box" process of the police. The court overruled the objection.

Franklin C. Hollister, husband of Mrs. Hollister, was put on the stand. He said he last saw his wife alive the morning of Jan. 12, before he started to work. The next day he identified her body at an undertaking establishment.

Steel Trust Opposes Strike.

President Corey of the United States Steel Corporation has brought to bear all the influence of that great enterprise, including his twenty-five-year contract with the Pittsburgh Coal Company, in favor of granting an advance to the coal miners if necessary to avoid a strike. This he did in a talk with President Robbins of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, Tuesday, saying that the steel trust would not stand for any strike that would cause his steel mills to shut down for a single day for lack of coal. At the same time George J. Gould, representing interests in the West and South, has told the belligerent operators that they must prevent a strike at all hazards. To this end, a meeting of the operators was held at Pittsburgh.

From Far and Near.

The Central California Raisin Growers' Company disbanded at Fresno. Fire damaged the building of the Equitable Life Assurance Society at Memphis to the extent of \$200,000.

President Roosevelt will be invited to address the national convention of the Travelers' Protective Association in Buffalo next June on "The American Dreamer."

Frederick W. Seward, 70 years old, third assistant secretary of state under President Garfield, was knocked down and injured by an automobile in New York.

President Watts of the Toledo, Ohio, school board, charged that attempts had been made to bribe him by agents of publishers when new books were bought for the schools recently.

SIX HUNDRED SLAIN.

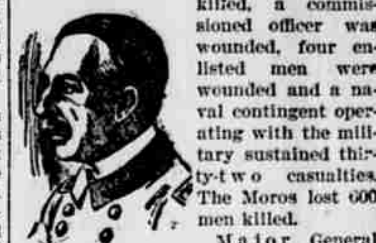
Band of More Outlaws Exterminated by U. S. Troops.

BATTLE LASTS 2 DAYS

Fifteen Enlisted Men and Three of Constabulary Are Dead.

Fierce Fight Takes Place on the Isle of Jolo—Americans Lift Their Cannon 300 Feet, Seize Volcano and Destroy Strong Fort in Crater—All the Defenders of the Stronghold Are Killed—Thirty-two Soldiers Wounded.

An important action between American forces and hostile Moros took place near Jolo. Fifteen enlisted men were killed, a commissioned officer was wounded, four enlisted men were wounded and a naval contingent operating with the military sustained thirty-two casualties. The Moros lost 600 men killed.



MAJOR GENERAL LEONARD WOOD.

commander of the division of the Philippines, reports as follows from Jolo, capital of the Sulu islands:

"A severe action between troops, composed of a naval detachment and constabulary and hostile Moros has taken place at Mount Dajo, near Jolo. The engagement opened during the afternoon of March 6 and ended in the morning of March 8.

"The action involved the capture of Mount Dajo, a lava cone 2,100 feet high, with a crater at its summit and extremely steep. The last 400 feet were at an angle of 60 degrees and there were fifty perpendicular ridges covered with a growth of timber and strongly fortified and defended by an invincible force of Moros.

"The army casualties were fifteen enlisted men killed, a commissioned officer and four enlisted men wounded. The naval casualties numbered thirty-two. Ensign H. D. Cooke, Jr., of the United States steamer Panganga, commanding the Panganga fort, was severely wounded, and Coxswain Gilmore was severely wounded in the elbow.

"The constabulary casualties were Captain John R. White, wounded in the thigh, severely; three enlisted men killed and thirteen wounded. Captain Tyree Rivers sustained a slight flesh wound in the thigh, Lieutenant Gordon was slightly wounded in the right hand, Lieutenant Wyle T. Conway of the Sixth Infantry was slightly wounded in the left eye. All the wounded are doing well.

"Colonel Joseph W. Dunsmuir of the Sixth Infantry directed the operations. "All the defenders of the Moro stronghold were killed. Six hundred bodies were found on the field.

"The action resulted in the extinction of a band of outlaws who, recognizing no chief, had been raiding friendly Moros and, owing to their defiance of the American authorities, had stirred up a dangerous condition of affairs."

Facts About the Moros.

Jolo, or Sulu, is the capital of the Philippine archipelago of the same name and is about 540 miles due south from Manila. It is the residence of the sultans of the Moros, who have here a large market place in which fruits and vegetables are sold. The town has been occupied by American troops ever since 1898, and but little trouble has been had with the natives, those in the lake region of Mindanao having proved to be the most intractable.

Moro is a general designation for the Mohammedan Malay people with an infusion of Semitic blood, living in the southern part of the Philippines chiefly in the Sulu archipelago and the adjoining portions of Mindanao. Mohammedanism was introduced from Borneo in the fourteenth century. The Spaniards, who arrived in 1521, were never able to conquer these races nor to convert them to the Catholic religion, though many forts and a few towns were built among them. Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, President Roosevelt's particular friend, is in command of the troops in the Philippine islands. The entire command is divided into three departments. In the department of Luzon, Maj. Gen. J. S. Weston is in command. Brig. Gen. J. A. Buchanan commands the department of Visayas. Brig. Gen. Camper H. Bliss commands the department of Mindanao.

Moros Desperate Fighters.

The Moros are desperate fighters and treacherous. The last battle, except that of a year ago, was on Dec. 19, 1896. The war in the Philippines, much of which was against the Moros, may be reviewed as follows:

War begun.....May 1, 1898
Peace proclaimed.....July 4, 1898
Duration of war.....4 yrs., 2 mos., 3 days
Cost of war.....\$170,318,536
Estimated American losses—
Dead.....6,000
Permanently disabled.....6,000

Interesting News Items.

Three stores and a hotel were damaged to the extent of \$25,000 in a fire at Upton, Ky.

The roller mill of Fiegle Brothers at Bardwell, Ky., was burned, entailing a loss of \$25,000.

The paper mill of J. E. Henry & Sons at Lincoln, N. H., was burned, the loss being estimated at \$150,000.

The New York Central Federated Union decided to abide by the arbitration agreement with the Building Trades Employers' Association.

CONGRESS

In the Senate Monday numerous bills on the calendar were passed, among them being one appropriating \$100,000 to pay the expenses of the delegates to the third annual conference of American States, one providing for compulsory education in the District of Columbia and another regulating the selection of officers in the revenue cutter service. Senator Knox submitted extracts from the railroad laws of several States. At 3:30 o'clock the statehood bill was taken up and read and then Mr. Nelson resumed his discussion of the measure. Legislation by unanimous consent upon suspension of the rules enabled the House to pass several bills of considerable importance. A resolution of inquiry as to whether any criminal prosecutions have been inaugurated in the Northern Securities case was adopted after some heated debate. Mr. Shackelford of Missouri attacked the concentration of power in the hands of the Speaker in a speech on a bridge bill. The Senate measure providing for a delegate to Congress from Alaska was passed.

The Question of Enlargement of the Army.

The question of enlargement of the army by disposing of contract surgeons and replacing them with surgeons who shall be given the rank of army officers occupied the attention of the Senate for the greater part of Tuesday. Mr. Hale criticized the bill severely. Senators Carter and Gallinger also spoke against it, and Senators Warren and Blackburn in its favor. The measure was not disposed of. Senator Long spoke in behalf of the statehood bill. Senators Clapp, McCumber and Du Bois were appointed to confer with a House committee for the settlement of the affairs of the five civilized tribes of Indian Territory. A unanimous resolution was passed declaring Anthony Michalek a citizen of the United States, a resident of Illinois and a duly elected member of the Fifty-ninth Congress. The bill permitting tobacco growers to sell leaf tobacco through agents without paying the tax of 6 cents a pound heretofore charged was passed without discussion. The remainder of the day was devoted to tariff discussion, precipitated by the Indian appropriation bill.

Two Speeches on the Railroad Rate Bill.

Two speeches on the railroad rate bill were made in the Senate Wednesday. Mr. Scott spoke in opposition to the pending measure, and Mr. Clapp supported it. The remainder of the session was devoted to statehood. Messrs. Perkins and Spooner speaking in opposition. Under the cover of the general debate on the Indian appropriation bill the House indulged in a flood of oratory. Mr. Burke (S. D.) told of the prospective addition of the Indians to the United States, while Mr. Kline (Pa.) advocated reform in the fiscal system. Mr. Branley (Ga.) spoke against general licenses for pilots; Mr. Haugen (Iowa) opposed the establishment of a parcels post; Mr. Gardner (Mass.) urged additional immigration restrictions, and Mr. Gaines (Tenn.) defended Henry Clay from the charge of being a stand-patter.

The Entire Time of the Senate Thursday.

was devoted to general debate on the statehood bill. Messrs. McCumber and Patterson opposed the measure as it now stands, while Mr. Beveridge supported it. He had not completed his speech when adjournment was taken. The House passed the Indian appropriation bill, carrying \$7,785,528. Only a few minor amendments were made. The members then proceeded to entangle themselves over the bill to abolish the grade of lieutenant general. The result was an adjournment for lack of a quorum, but the vote to consider the bill showed an overwhelming sentiment in its favor, and it probably will be passed in due course. The following resolutions were passed: Calling on the Secretary of State for the report of Herbert H. D. Peirce on the condition of American consulates in the Orient, and especially Shanghai; requiring the Postmaster General to report to the House whether Town Topics is admitted to the mails and whether the government assists its publication in "its occupation of exporting money by blackmail." The latter was from Bourke Cockran.

The Senate Friday passed a bill for the admission of a new State to be called Oklahoma, and to be composed of the present territory of Oklahoma and Indian Territory. It was the House joint statehood bill with all the provisions striking out to Arizona and New Mexico attached. The motion to eliminate these territories from the measure prevailed by a vote of 37 to 35. The House railroad rate bill was made unfinished business. During the "morning hour" a bill appropriating \$40,000 for the improvement of the mouth of the Columbia River was passed. The House passed 408 private pension bills and devoted three hours to the consideration of a bill providing for a uniform system of naturalization, the chief feature of which requires an alien to write either his own or the English language and to speak and read the latter, and to declare his intention to reside permanently in the United States before he can become an American citizen. It met with many objections. A resolution calling on the Postmaster General to inform the House why the Indian Union Signal of Shawnee, Okla., is excluded as second-class mail matter was laid on the table. Both houses adjourned until Monday.

Notes of the National Capital.

Congressman Hopkins urges Congress to check the flow of dangerous class of immigrants.

Free distribution of seeds will cease and the government will save \$250,000 a year if Congress approves the recommendation of the House committee on agriculture.

Secretary Shaw announces himself in favor of the reduction of internal revenue duty on grain alcohol.

Congressman Hill, speaking for the army bill, told the House the nation should prepare for trouble with China.

A great change for American commerce in Manchuria as a result of Russian development is predicted in a State Department report.

Legal experts of House Judiciary committee hold life insurance cannot be considered commerce between States, and federal legislation on subject, therefore, is improbable.

STATEHOOD BILL CUT.

SENATE PASSES HALF AND ADMITS OKLAHOMA.

Indian Territory Is Merged Into New State—Arizona and New Mexico Are Left Out—Measure Now Goes Back to House.

The statehood bill, with Arizona and New Mexico eliminated, passed the Senate Friday evening by a vote of 37 to 35. Oklahoma and Indian Territory are to be admitted into the Union as a single State, to be known as Oklahoma, under the provisions of the emancipated measure, which now goes back to the House for concurrence or nonconcurrence. Thus has ended, as far as the upper branch of Congress is concerned, one of the last of the notable fights over making States out of territories that ever will agitate the country.

Previous to the adoption of the amendment removing the Arizona-New Mexico joint statehood feature, the Foraker amendment providing for the referendum as to those territories had been adopted by a vote of 42 to 23.

All the Democrats with the exception of Senator Clarke of Arkansas, who was paired against the position of his party, voted to strike from the bill as it came from the House all reference to Arizona and New Mexico. The Republicans who voted with the Democrats were Alger and Burrows of Michigan, Bulkeley of Connecticut, Carter of Montana, Flint and Perkins of California, Foraker of Ohio, Gallinger of New Hampshire, Hamshrough of North Dakota, Heyburn of Idaho, Scott of West Virginia and Spooner of Wisconsin, twelve in all.

For the second time within the last two years the Senate refused to follow the lead set by the House in enacting statehood legislation recommended by the President. Last session when the joint statehood bill was passed by the Senate it provided for the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one State and of New Mexico as another. The Senate striking from the bill at that time all reference to Arizona. The bill went back to the House, where it remained until the adjournment of Congress without any action being taken upon it.

The bill passed by the Senate goes to the House, where the insurgents will make an effort to have the Senate amendments agreed to without the reference of the bill to committee. They fear that should the bill reach the committee on territories it will be kept there until the end of this Congress a year hence, rather than risk a fight with the Senate. The insurgents claim that if the House is given an opportunity to vote on the Senate amendments they will be accepted.

The passage of the bill by the Senate does not end the fight. Statehood contests are always important and hard fought. Few bills have been before Congress in recent years which have awakened the degree of interest shown in this measure. The debates in both houses on the subject filled the galleries, and few absentees were recorded when the votes were taken.

Commerce Commission Reversed.

Another decision of the Supreme Court bearing upon the interstate commerce law was rendered recently as to what constitutes illegal pooling of freight traffic by railroads. The case was brought about five years ago by the California citrus fruit growers' association against the Southern Pacific and Atchafalaya lines on the charge that there existed a pooling arrangement by which the fruit traffic for the East was apportioned among 153 railroads, and by which joint rates were fixed. The interstate commerce commission ordered that shippers might decide on the route for their consignments. But the railroads refused to obey, and the case was carried to the higher courts. The decision reverses the commerce commission's order by affirming the practice of joint tariffs. If a railroad agrees to transport beyond its own lines, it might choose by what route the goods shall be forwarded. The court is also of the opinion that the routing arrangement tends to break up the practice of rebating. The court also decided that the route party to this agreement are not competing roads within the meaning of the law. At the same time that it stopped rebating, the effect was to end active competition.

Cannon on State Powers.

A strong protest was made by Speaker Cannon in his address to the Philadelphia Union League Club against the present tendency to seek federal legislation for evils that the States have power to remedy. He referred particularly to the recent appeal of Gov. Dawson of West Virginia to Senator Tillman, saying that his State was powerless to compel proper facilities from the railways within its border. "We are all sovereign men," said the speaker, "with the power to assert our rights, yet sometimes we sit supinely down and cry to the national government to help us." When they came to him with such a plea, he told them to go back, for they had the necessary power. He spoke of the 1,500 bills introduced in the present Congress, which it would take ten years of constant work to enact.

Short News Notes.

An endowment of \$125,000 to the New York Metropolitan museum of art by George J. Hearn is announced.

J. L. Harrison remarried his divorced wife at Youngstown, Ohio. Harrison some time ago killed L. V. Bergman, whom he found in his wife's room, and was acquitted.

Robert J. Thompson of Chicago, secretary of the Lafayette memorial commission, has written to Washington setting Oct. 10 as the date for the dedication of the Paris monument.

COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL

Chicago. The high volume of business exhibits no special change, aside from the usual expansion which comes with approaching spring activity. Weather conditions favor the distributive branches and construction work, the leading producers are exerted in the effort to fill orders and the demand for raw material is unabated, the markets reflecting no declining movement in consumption or value. Hides make no recovery in available supplies and prices slightly under those of a month ago are due to poor quality usually marketed this time of year.

New building prospects show steady accretion. The season opens up full of excellent promise, this involving a consumption of lumber and other materials which forces early placing of heavy orders for future delivery and gives further strength to prices. Shipyards have all the work which can be completed this year, and lake navigation offers little interference to resumption of freight traffic much earlier than customary. The industrial situation generally maintains a most satisfactory outlook, confidence being felt that labor questions will bring timely adjustment.

Retail trade for February closed better than expected, despite the unseasonable mildness which prevailed. Stocks of heavy clothing were reduced more than anticipated and other winter wares went into increased consumption, although the entire clearance was not fully effective.

Demand has opened up well for spring goods, and buying at the State street stores is much aided by an unusual presence of visitors. Interior merchants have attended the wholesale markets in large numbers and bring encouraging reports as to conditions throughout the West and Southwest. Farm advices are also unusually good. Country stocks have been satisfactorily depleted, money is freely circulated and the outlook strengthens the confidence of buyers in making commitments. Current dealings in the principal staples exceed former aggregates, the demand being well distributed in dry goods, footwear, woollens, clothing and household utensils. Heavy sales also are made of hardware, sporting goods and food products. The shipments of general merchandise make the largest volume known, and the bookings entail additional heavy forwarding this month.

Railroad earnings of Chicago roads are conspicuously gratifying in their gains, due to enormous freight tonnage and ease in operating equipment.

Failures reported in the Chicago district number twenty-six, against twenty-nine last week and twenty-one a year ago.—Dun's Review of Trade.

New York.

Favorable features still largely predominate. Country buyers are more in evidence than at any previous time this year and have bought liberally. Winter wheat crop reports are as good as ever, and the probability that a general coal strike may be avoided after all lends strength to industry of all kinds. It is true there is rather more conservatism displayed by buyers for the more distant future and prices of some commodities are being shaded, but it is apparently regarded as certain that an enormous spring business will be done, that building will approximate, if not surpass, last year's huge totals, and that crop and trade developments of the future will take care of next season's trade. Business failures in the United States for the week ending March 1 number 180, against 181 last week, 206 in the like week of 1905, 195 in 1904, 171 in 1903 and 178 in 1902. In Canada failures number 30, against 32 last week and 22 in this week a year ago.—Bradstreet's Commercial Report.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$5.35; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$5.40; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 77c to 78c; corn, No. 2, 40c to 41c; oats, standard, 28c to 30c; rye, No. 2, 63c to 65c; hay, timothy, \$2.50 to \$2.75; prairie, good mixed, \$2.00 to \$2.25; butter, choice creamery, 25c to 26c; eggs, fresh, 15c to 16c; potatoes, 40c to 50c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.10; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.00; wheat, No. 2, 81c to 82c; corn, No. 2, 40c to 41c; oats, No. 2, 31c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 64c to 65c.

Minneapolis—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 74c to 77c; corn, No. 3, 38c to 40c; oats, standard, 30c to 32c; rye, No. 1, 61c to 62c; barley, No. 2, 53c to 54c; pork, mess, \$15.60.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 80c to 81c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 31c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 65c to 66c; clover seed, prime, \$8.30.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$5.70; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.75; lambs, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$3.25.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.07; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 83c to 85c; corn, No. 2, 40c to 42c; oats, natural white, 33c to 36c; butter, creamery, 24c to 27c; eggs, western, 13c to 15c.